

THE FAYETTE FALCON

ESTABLISHED 1866.

SOMERVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920.

NEW SERIES: VOL. XIV.—NO. 9

Weddings

Miss Martha Bobbitt and Mr. Earl Scott of Macon were married by Esq. D. C. Boyd August 23. They are prominent young people of the eleventh district.

On August 24 at the Methodist parsonage in this city Mr. Willis Stafford and Miss Livie Harrison of Antioch vicinity of the eighth district were united in marriage, Rev. E. A. Tucker performing the ceremony.

At the parsonage of the McLemore Avenue Christian church in Memphis last Sunday night Mr. Eugene Howse of this city and Miss Lillian Malone Neal of Murray, Kentucky, were united in marriage, Rev. Geo. W. Kemper Pastor of that church officiating. Both contracting parties are well known here where the groom is a prosperous business man with a good business. His bride is a sister of Mrs. Charles Creek and has visited often in Somerville and has won a wide circle of friends here. They will make their home in Somerville.

Matthews-Tomlin

The wedding of Miss Louise Matthews to Mr. Floyd Tomlin was quietly solemnized at the Second Presbyterian church Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. A. B. Curry officiating.

Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the Chisca hotel for the bridal party and a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin will make their home in Oakland, Tennessee.

We clip the above from Memphis papers of Sunday. The bride and groom are well known young people of Oakland and both are well and favorably known in Somerville. The bride is the youngest daughter of Hon. J. P. Matthews and wife and the groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tomlin.

Wednesday morning at 1:30 Mr. Neal Wood of this city and Miss Willie Lou Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jordan, were married at the home of Rev. M. F. Leake in Memphis, Mr. Leake performing the ceremony. Both are well known young people of this city. The groom is in charge of the repair department of the W. H. Hughes Garage, and has a profitable business which he conducts to the satisfaction of a large class of customers, and the bride is a teacher in Hicks School in the fourth district. For the present Mrs. Wood is continuing her work at Hicks, and the happy young couple will make their home in Somerville.

Sallow complexion comes from bilious impurities in the blood and the fault lies with the liver and bowels; they are torpid. The medicine that gives results in such cases is HERBINE. It is a fine liver stimulant and bowel regulator. Sold by Price Drug Co.

The Glanders Outbreak

As noted in these columns, last week there was an outbreak of glanders discovered among the horses and mules of the fifth district and adjoining parts of the county and Dr. Gillman, representing the state, with Dr. Yates, local veterinarian, has been busy for the past two weeks testing and examining the stock in that part of the county.

Dr. Gillman informs The Falcon that they have made complete tests on 93 head of horses and mules in the infected areas and have found five actual cases with three suspects that must undergo further tests to determine finally whether or not they have the disease. The five animals proven to have glanders were killed by Dr. Gillman and Dr. Yates under the laws of Tennessee and their carcasses were burned to prevent further contagion from them. Nineteen animals must remain under quarantine for ninety days because of recent known exposure to infected animals, so as to ascertain whether or not they develop glanders during that period.

The contagion seems to have been brought to that section over a year ago by the importation to the section of a horse from Memphis and several animals have died or been killed because of an unknown disease which is now thought to have been glanders. With that condition existing it is wonderful that it had not spread further than it was found it had. Dr. Gillman feels that the trouble is well in hand and there is little danger of further spread.

Schedule For State Examinations 1920

ELEMENTARY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.—9:00-9:15 read rules and sign cards; 9:15-10:00 music; 10:00-11:45 arithmetic; 11:45-12:15 spelling; noon; 1:00-2:00 reading; 2:00-3:30 grammar; 3:30-4:30 physiology.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.—9:00-10:00 Theory and Practice; 10:00-11:00 Geography; 11:00-12:00 U. S. History; noon; 1:00-2:30 Tennessee History.

HIGH SCHOOL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.—9:15-10:15 Grammar; 10:15-11:45 Geometry, English History, Cicero, Physics, Cooking; 11:45-12:15 Spelling; noon; 1:00-2:30 English Literature, American History, Virgil, Physical Geography, Household Management; 2:30-4:00 Rhetoric, Chemistry.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.—9:00-10:30 American Literature, Algebra, Caesar, Agriculture, Sewing; 10:30-12:00 Arithmetic; 1:00-2:00 Civics, Biology; 2:00-3:15 Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern History, Physiology; 3:15-4:15 Theory and Practice.

The composite group is composed of Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, American History, Algebra, Ancient History, Theory and Practice, and Biology. These can be taken as scheduled.

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Washington

Fourteenth Census, Preliminary Announcement of Population Fayette County, Tennessee

(The numbers refer to civil districts)

Minor Civil Division		1920	1910	1900
Fayette County		31,499	30,257	29,701
No. 1, Including Somerville town		2,609	2,814	2,965
No. 2		1,368	1,409	1,196
No. 3		1,252	1,599	1,376
No. 4		2,699	2,574	2,636
No. 5		2,251	2,099	2,091
No. 6		1,925	1,520	1,981
No. 7		1,888	2,008	2,013
No. 8		2,772	2,758	2,474
No. 9		2,243	1,969	1,995
No. 10, Including Roseville town		2,568	2,359	2,395
No. 11		1,996	1,710	1,701
No. 12, Including Moscow		2,485	2,076	2,017
No. 13, Including LaGrange town		2,373	2,443	2,471
No. 14		1,823	1,553	1,575
No. 15		1,307	1,366	1,415
Incorporated Places		1920	1910	1900
LaGrange town		248	308	355
Moscow town		314	211	
Roseville town		171	142	
Somerville town		1,106	1,387	777

Senate Chamber, State of Tennessee Nashville

August 20th 1920.

Mr. W. T. LOGGINS,
SOMERVILLE, TENN.

My Dear Sir:

As a representative of the people of Fayette County in the General Assembly of the State I feel that it is just and fair that they should know my attitude and stand upon the Suffrage Amendment now before the General Assembly and in a brief way I shall outline my reasons for opposing this measure. I sincerely hope that you will give my letter to the public in the view of the fact that the question before us is the most important question that has ever been or probably ever will be before the General Assembly of any State.

I do not seek to apologize for my stand against the measure and I consider it a distinguished honor to have been the only Democratic member of the State Senate who spoke against the passage of this measure. I voted against this measure after much consideration and from a standpoint of principle and further as a representative of the people. I voted against this measure in opposition to the advice of many politicians, great and small. I voted against this measure not in denial of any right claimed by a few women of our state and a nation but in defense of the millions of women on the farm in the rural sections, in the homes who had no opportunity to be in Nashville and applaud my action. I voted against in the face of "Political Expediency" because there is no such thing as political expediency when you come to a final test of the case. I voted against the measure because deep down in my heart I believe that I was right and my conscience told me to do the right thing.

As I approach the question of Woman Suffrage, I find myself naturally opposed to the enfranchisement of women; but the abstract question of woman suffrage is overshadowed by greater and more complex problems in the case of this amendment. However, I should be willing to surrender my personal view on the subject in favor of the majority of my constituents and support State Suffrage whenever I am convinced that the great mass of people want equal suffrage for women. This motion was made, that Tennessee vote on the question and determine the issue, but those in favor of the amendment quickly voted it down. I should be glad to vote for a measure calling for a constitution convention to allow the citizens of Tennessee to decide the question for themselves.

The two main arguments that I have heard since I have studied the question, and especially since I have been in Nashville have been "Political Expediency" and the fact that the Legislature can ratify the amendment and get away with it in the eyes of the U. S. Supreme Court. The latter is argued even though the members of this body are called upon to perjure themselves in violating the constitution of the state. I will quote for you Article 2 Section 32 of the Constitution of Tennessee. "No convention or General Assembly of this State shall act upon any amendment of the constitution of the United States proposed by Congress; the several states unless such convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted." It seems to me that any boy ten years might interpret this section; but it takes a very shrewd lawyer to tell you that it is null and

void. There were certain conditions which had existed that caused the framers of the constitution in 1870 to place this section in the constitution the time has come when it is applicable. I was nominated in August 1918, I was elected in November 1918; but the Nineteenth Amendment was not proposed until some time in 1919. This clause is binding upon me and every member of the General Assembly and the General Assembly as a whole it bound by it. It is an inhibition of time and since the Federal Constitution says that the several states may ratify an amendment there is no conflict between the two constitutions, hence the state constitution is binding and this section is in full force and effect. I am not a lawyer, but in January 1919 I stood with my hand lifted toward Heaven and swore that I would support both Federal and State Constitutions and since there is no conflict between the two I must adhere to the organic law of the state.

The proponents of this measure have furnished the members with an opinion of Gen. Frierson; but I have read a letter from this great lawyer which says in substance that "The Legislature may get by with it but I dare not pass upon the moral side of the question, that is a matter of conscience."

The question of political expediency may be viewed from many angles; national, state and local together with the corresponding platforms of each party. The members of this legislature owe party allegiance to the platforms of 1916 and upon examination we find that both candidates Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes say let more woman suffrage come by state action within the state itself. No reference is made to Federal Amendment. The General Assembly of 1921 will be bound by the platforms of 1920. I am attaching two letters, the originals of which I saw with my own eyes. These letters relate to both political expediency and to the inhibition in the constitution. I sincerely hope that you will print these letters as they give the views of Mr. Cox and Mr. Harding, the leaders of the two great political parties of our nation.

COX'S LETTER.

The following letter dated August 10, was written by Gov. Cox to C. L. Evans of Shelbyville, Tenn.

"MY DEAR MR. EVANS: Let me thank you for your interesting and comprehensive letter of July 30.

"I laid it aside for my personal attention, but my own mail ran into an accumulation when I am just now wading through.

"I know enough of the South, or at least believe that I do, to appreciate your feelings; with reference to your own internal affairs. Our platform has made a very positive declaration on the nineteenth amendment, and as you will at once recognize, the policy of that document becomes my own as well. At the same time I shall endeavor to speak the policy of the platform to maintain the proprieties which your letter sets forth. I have no hesitation in saying that section 32 of article 2 of the Tennessee constitution is a very wise plan. It ought to be adopted in all states. Whether it is in conflict with the Federal constitution as recently interpreted is another matter. Most lawyers with whom I have talked believe that it is not. However, it is not within my province to make this declaration. I am assuming that your letter is written to give me a general idea of the situation in Tennessee.

"With all good wishes and thanking

you for four letters, I am very truly yours.

JAMES M. COX.

HARDING'S LETTER.

Marion O., Aug. 10, 1920.—Mr. C. N. Tillman, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.—My Dear Mr. Tillman: I beg to acknowledge your esteemed favor of Aug. 4. Your letter is the first bit of information I have had concerning the provision in your state constitution. I had heard something about a constitutional inhibition against your legislature acting upon the Federal amendment, but I did not know of the explicit provision to which your letter makes reference. I quite agree with you that members of the general assembly cannot ignore the state constitution.

Without having seen the document myself I should be very reluctant to undertake to construe it.

I have felt for some time that it would be very fortunate if we could dispose of the suffrage amendment, and I have done what I could in a consistent way to bring about the consummation of ratification. I have tried through out it all to avoid trespassing upon the rights of state officials.

It has not seemed to me a proper thing for a candidate on the Federal ticket to assume an undue authority in directing state officials as to the performance of their constitutional duties.

I did say and still believe it would be a fortunate thing for Republicans to play their full part in bringing about ratification. I should be very unfair to you and should very much misrepresent my own convictions if I urged you to vote for ratification when you hold to a very conscientious belief that there is a constitutional inhibition which prevents your doing so until after an election has been held. I hope I make myself reasonably clear on this subject, I do not want you to have any doubt about my belief in the desirability of completing the ratification, but I am just as earnest about expressing myself in favor of fidelity to conscience in the performance of a public service. Very truly,

HARREN HARDING.

Mr. Loggins, I am a southern man, born in the South, reared in the South and hope that I may die and be buried here and I shall never forget the history of the South of 1861-65. The principle for which the South fought was State Sovereignty and I do not believe that it is dead or should die. I do not believe that we as a Southern State should force down the throats of Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas and the other Southern states of Tennessee what they have said "the do not want. I do not believe that Tennessee should make a law to govern the citizen of another state. Mark my prediction, this measure is intended to brake the Solid South. It is a "Wolf in Sheep's

Clothing." The politicians in their effort to make Tennessee the "Perfect 36," as they call it have buried the right forever of any state to say who shall be its citizen and we are fast passing all power to Washington where the voice of the common people is rarely if ever heard. We have sold our birthright for a mess of pottage and when the rank and file of Tennesseans have realized what this all means it will be too late to be remedied.

Many politicians of both parties are here in the name of political expediency and Democrats, Republicans and Farmer Labor Partisans all say "For God sake pass it so that we may win in November." The pressure has been greatest on Tennessee because she is the last chance of all the states.

The fight has been on in the Lower House for a week. By the time you receive this the issue will be decided, but thank God out of chaos there has arisen a leader who knows no fear and who is willing to die for right. In years to come when you read of the big men of the State you will find the name of Seth Walker, Speaker of the House, a leader worthy of Tennessee.

I could write much more on this question because I have seen and heard so much competing sense; but I dare not close without commending the stand of Representative Hugh P. Crawford. He came to Nashville with his mind open to conviction. The Suffrage question was barely discussed between ourselves. The proponents began their attack and he took his stand since that time he has stood on the rock. His uniform reply has been, "Regardless of my feeling in this matter I must vote for the people I represent and I feel that the principle of the amendment is wrong."

I have read to him the part of this letter coming before this paragraph and he sanctions it fully. I commend Mr. Crawford to the people of Fayette County as a representative who is honest in his actions and is willing to stand for the right.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
J. B. SUMMERS.

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